Business Notices.

WISCONSIN AND ITS CAPITAL.-The people of Wisconsin And IIIs Carital.—Inc people of the "Sadger State" observe with pride and satisfaction their beautiful Capital awakening to a sense of the great advantages with which it is endowed by nature, and to the activities of a new season. The Legislature, just adjourned, has appropriated \$10,000 for the present year to the enlargement of the Capitol building, has authorized the Regents of the University to erect their main edition at a cost of \$40,000; Congress has just appropriated \$50,000 to build a United States Court-House and Port Office (making this a distributing office), and the completion of Office (making this a distributing office), and the completion of the churches, model school buildings, new City Hall, &c. with the cost of depots and railroads in the immediate vicinity, will bring up the outlay for public purposes in the year 1237 very meanly to \$1,000,000.

Already the sound of the builder's hammer is heard, workmen

are in great demand, the city avenues are lined with he louded teams, bringing in materials for construction, or the ing the paved and gas-lighted streets of Madison, learns with matonishment that twenty years ago the first pioneer's cabin was built in these openings, and wonders if the thousands who will this Spring be seeking a new bome from which they can overlook the field of their children's future activities—which shall combine present business advantages with the veligious, educational and social privileges they are reluctant to leave—are swars of the rank this place must inevitably take among the prospecous and beautiful cities of the West.

Therefers have borne abundant testimony to its exceeding beauty of situation, the varied delights it offers to the lovers of mature and out-door armaements, its excellent hotels, and such mature and out-door armaements, its excellent hotels, and such matures of interest as are revealed at a passing glance; invalids have gratefully witnessed to the salubrity of the "Four Lake

Basion," pure, dry atmosphere and equal temperature; but few Begion," pure, dry atmosphere and equal temperature; but few are aware now much it offers to the seeker of a permanent

u iscude of a rural residence.

Madison has its Female Seminary, Academy, Mercantile Col lege, and State University, the latter amply endowed with an annual income of nearly \$30,000, derived from interest upon

Invested funds, and opening a motion, free of cost.

Theoretical and Applied Science, free of cost.

Nearly every denomination of Christians are here represented in an able Ministry and flourishing Church. It supports three delly, six weekly, and two monthly Papers and Magazines, provides through its Institute for Popular Lectures; and, last, but not least, is the seat of the Historical Society and all the princi pal Libraries of the State.

All the comforts of life are abundant and cheap, nature having

piled a healthful, bracing air, the purest water and ice, and nexhaustible supply of the finest building stone, and the dif-

m inexhaustible supply of the inner bounding stone, and the different railroads conveying to it the produce of a rich country, and the various inxuries of the world.

Its elevated position and diversified surface give the freest possible scope for the development of individual taste in architecture and landscape gardening, for rural homes, with incomparable views of lake, we obtain and prairie, within easy distances of the centers of business and trade, while the remoter cavirons required. afford delightful localities for small market-farms and gardens, the products of which will always command remunerative prices

In town.

The rapid growth and great future prosperity of Madison, is certain. Situated half way between Lake Michigan and the Mississippl, the converging point of four great lines of railroad, the "Milwaukee and Mississippl," "Milwaukee, Watertown and Madison," East and West, connecting the Lakes with the Mississippl Biver; the La Crosse and Land Grant Roads running and Westward. Of twenty-five different wagon roads, of seventeen maft and stage routes, there is no point in the State so readily accessible, while by Telegraph it is in hourly connection, with all parts of the Union and Canada. The completion of the Watertown and Madison Railroad will bring near the great himbered regions of the State. Iron from Dodge County, coaptrom Ohio and Illinois, can then be afforded at a reduction from present prices of from thirty to fifty per cent.

Already the most populous city in the West, these rapidly accumulating sources of prosperity must inevitably develop in it in morense amount of mechanical, manufacturing and business conterprise. During the next two or three years the increase of warr-houses, machine shops, depots, &c., must become very ex-

warehouses, machine shops, depots, &c., must become very ex-zensive. No point of competition exists within eighty miles, and the country of which it is the geographical center, nearly as large as Rhode Island, contains \$50,000 acress of arable land gequal to the support of half a million souls), which is not held by speculators, but by residents, who are willing to sell on easy s to actual settlers. Sison affords great advantages to capitalists, the laws al-

lowing 12 per cent as legal interest, and constant opportunities occurring for loaning money on good security, at large profits, to mechanics, manufacturers and sgriculturists, who are safely o mechanics, manufacturers and sgriculturists, who are safely and prosperously engaged in developing and increasing the re-fources of the West. Also to persons desring correct informa-tion respecting investments in School or Government Lands in Wisconsin, Minnesots or Iowa, or in Ralirozis, Bank Stocks-Mortasges, &c., in City, County or State. Great inducements are offered to farmers in the excellence and cheapness of the melgibloring lands, and the certainty of a ready profitable

market.

Madison has hitherto doubled its population, upon an average madison has hitherto doubled its population, upon an average once in two and a half years, and even allowing its future growth to be at a slower rate it will amount to 20,000 in 1880, and to between 30,000 and 40,000 in 1865. The county seat of Dan-County, the capital of Wisconsin, unrivalled fay beauty of eit matian, it promises in business enterprise, socially and educationally, to be among the Cities of the West what Boston is to Massachusatts and the New England States. to Massachusetts and the New-England States. Madison, March 9, 1857.

THE GENIN DRESS HAT for the season has a THE GENIN DRESS 11.1.

Busis been indorsed by the people, and "circulates" throng
the city and country with universal approval. Old Price, \$4.

GENIN, No 514 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS-BIRD, No. 49 Nassau-st., will introduce the various styles for Spring on MONDAY March 2. They will be distinguished by the style and field that has hitherto accured the liberal patronage of discriminating searors. Bird, No. 49 Nassau, near Maiden-iane.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857.

Now on exhibition, a large and superior stock of Vellvers,
Parenavay, Brussells, There.Plv and Ingrain Carreting,
Imported appressly for this Spring's trade, which until further
motice, will be sold at Last Fall's Frices. The early bird
gets the worm.

No. 456 Broadway, near Grand at.

LOOKING-GLASSES, PICTURE-FRAMES, EN-GRAVINGS, ART MATERIALS, &c., TWENTY-FIVE FER CENT BELOW THE CUSTOMARY PRICES. See Advertisement under DRY GOODS. WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO., No. 353 Broadway.

GEO. F. PETERSON,
of the late firm of Peterson & Humphrey,
will continue the Carpet business, in the firm of
E. A. PETERSON & CO.,
We would invite the attention of our friends and the public
to our rioh Brussels Carpeting, 8; to 10; per yard.
Rich Velvet Carpeting, 12; to 16; per yard.
And all the latest Patterns of John Crossity & Sons.
Onicloths of every description, at the lowest cash prices.

EXAMINE ALL OF THE EXAMINE ALL OF THE

Stock of China, Glass, Gas Fixtures and Plated Ware
that there is in New York, and then come to us and we will
show you twice as many goods and at twenty per cent. lower
prices.

W. J. F. Dailer & Co.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

N. B. See our list of prices in the Dry Goods column of this

TREES AND PLANTS. - PARSONS & Co., Flush ing near New-York, would advise purchasers to send in their orders early. The stock of EVERGREER and other ornamental Trees is particularly good, and they are offered at lower rates. FROST TREES, SHRUES, ROSES, VINES and EXOTIC PLANTS CAN be furnished in great variety and of choice quality. Trees with be delivered at Fulton Market wharf free of freight. Catalogues by mail or at No. 29 Wall-st., basement.

Wigs !- HAIR-DYE !!- WIGS !!!-BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Tourns have improvements pseudiar to their house. They are celebrated all ever the world for their gracetul beauty, sace and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Twalve private rooms for applying kin knows Pw. Sold at Barchelou's, No. 323 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.-I. M. SINGER & Co.'s GA-SEWING MACHINES.—I. M. SINGER & C.C. S GA-BETTS a Seautiful Pictorial Paper, contains fall and reliable in-formation shout Stwiss Machines, and answers all questions that can be saked on the subject; all who read this paper will bear how to purchase a Sewiss Machines with which \$1,000 a year electroprofit can be made, and will be protected from being imposed upon by any of the humbur machines now be-fore the public. I. M. Singer & Co.'s Gazettz will be seat grade to all who apply by letter or otherwise. I. M. Singer & Co., No. 525 Broadway, New-York.

SUPERIOR TREES.-WM. R. PRINCE & Co.

THE PEOPLE'S GRIDIEON Turns out the most tender and delicately-flavored Broills, and abates that terrible nulsance, the faune of burning fat. It must become a universal favorite in all well-regulated bitchens as soon as known. Wholessle and Retail Depat, No. 406 Broadway, New York. Gro. L. Cannon.

MEDICINE WITHOUT PAY.
I will present a box of my Macketic Salve to any respeble patient who will call for it. For Salt-Rheum, Scrott Burns and Chilbiains, unsurpassed. S. B. SMITH. Election, Seriet, No. 77 Canal-st., between Broadway and Caupon-st.

SAWS .- HOE & Co's PATENT GROUND SAWS ASTREMO TROWELS, &c., can be had, wholesale and retail, the principal hardware stores, at the salesrooms of the manu-starers, Nos. 25 and 31 Gold-st., or at the works, corner of rooms, Sheetif and Columbia-sta., N. Y.

The great success and continued demand for Dr. VIRGLI'S JAPANESS TOKAL has induced the proprietors not alone to increase the quantity, but also to curich its properties, and to remove everything unsuited to the American Palaste. Thousands have weated themselves from the curse of tobaccockewing, since its introduction into this country. Tokal is related at Cigar and Drug-Stores. Wholesale at No. 412 Broadway, up-stales.

EARL, BARTHOLOSEN & Co., No. 196 Groom-SPRING TRADE.

At ARTHUR DONNELLY'S,

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW-SHADES AT VIGLESALE—KELTY & FERGUSOS, No. 291 Broadway and O. 54 Reades*. have a full and choice stock of Brocatelies, atin De Laines, Worseed Damasks, Lace and Muslin Gursains, cornices, Gimps, &c., which are offseed at the lowest prices. TINDOW-SHADLS.—Our stock of Window-Shades is the largest New York, and our superior manufacturing facilities easily New York, and our superior manufacturing facilities easily to the first three goods less than other houses. We invite the feetion of close buyers.

FIRE, beautiful Hair, jet black or brown, Or tresses curling and golden,
Is the certain result, without chance or doubt,
Of the use of Lyon's KATHAIROE.

LYON'S KATHAIRON receives the most unbounded commendation from all who use it. No person desir-lag beautiful Hair should be without it. Sold everywhere for

Scents per bottle.

Vergres's Electro-Chemical Baths, No. 716 Broadway, N. Y.—Dr. Prince, Medical Attendant.—Prof. Vergres, discoverer of these Baths, warrants their efficacy is curing all diseases arising from impredent use of mercury, lead, &c.; also, Rheumatism, Chills and Fever, Paralysis, Debility and uterine diseasers. Novel portable apparatus for giving the baths, with instructions, for sale chesp.

40 MURRAY STREET. them-22 having been tested in accommunities of the property of the food ampiness.

Also, Burglar-proof Obests of any size, lined with hardened steel, which cannot be drilled or broken.

For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray-st.

Factory cor. St. Mark's-pisce and Av. A.

LOOK ALL AROUND-At the various stocks of

ower prices.

N. B.—See our List of Prices in the Dry Goods column of this caper. W. J. F. Dalley & Co., Nos. 631 & 633 Broadway. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS .- Wherever civilization has penetrated these Pills are in demand. The stomach, the lungs and the intestines are the organs most assailable by disease in all climates, and upon these the remedial action of this medicine is rapid, thorough and invariable. Sold at the manufacturies, No. 30 Maiden ane, New York, and No. 244 Strand, Lordon, and by all druggists at 25c., 524c., and \$1 per box.

DOLLAR TOILET SETS. Another lot of White Touer Sers at one dollar.

W. J. F. Dailey & Co.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.
See our list of prices in the Dry Goods columns of this paper

Bee our list of prices in the Dry Goods columns of
DEATH—How comes it, friend, in every shape,
You let so many folks escape?
DISEASE—Dread sire, I use all the means I can
To abbreviate the life of man;
I doe his footsteps from his birth,
Till he returns to mother earth;
I use all means I used of old:
Changes of weather—hot and cold:
I give them colds—I give them pains—
I rack their bones—I fire their veins—
I poison them with rancid bile, I race their bones—I for their veins—I poison them with rancid bile,
In place of the digestive chyle;
Yet all is useless—nothing kills.
DEATH—How's that?
DISEASE—They all take BRANDRETH'S PILLS!
Principal Office, No. 47 Brandreth Buildin

EVERYBODY GOES TO DAILEY'S, and 633 Broadway, for CHINA, GLASS and GAS Fin Their stock is twice as large as that of any other estal in the city, and their prices are twenty per cent low their advertisement in the Dry Goods column of thi

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.

We copy the following from the editorial columns of The Reston Datily Ledger of Feb. 19, 1937. Mr. Barnard, the gentleman insided to, is a prominent citizen of Boston:

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.—In the multitude of curatives that are almost daily offered to the public, it is very difficult to make a selection of any one that will prove valuable for all the purposes for which it is recommended. But in our opinion, one specific has been discovered for complaints of the Throat and Longs that seems to be of inestimable worth. It is J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.—From a pamplelt setting forth its many claims on those afflicted with the discusses above-named, we learn that this roundy is not to be taken internally, sives the ordinary methods, but is used by IRHALATION and AP-LICATION. In this subtle way it performs its soothing and healing offices on the THROAT, LUNGS, NERVES, MUSCLES/JOINTS and SKIN. Olive Tar, it is claimed, contains an Electro-Magnetto power which is capable of restoring to the system its lost vitality; and this is performed alike by the inhalation of its odor and the outward application of its field. Several of our physicians often employ it for SPECIAL INHALATION, and its curative properties they well understand. We know of many curses it has performed in cases of Bronchial difficulties in Conghs, Colds, and complaints of a similar character; and we are able to give it our full recommendation.

We are thoroused by our fellow-citizen, John M. Barnard,

performed in case of Bronchial difficulties in Congas, Colda, and complaints of a similar character; and we are able to give it our full recommendation.

We are informed by our fellow-citizen, John M. Barnard, eag, that during a fit of sickness last Winter, he had occasion to make use of the "Olive Tar," and found it even more efficacions than he had ventured to expect. He cansed about three table-spoonsfull to be piaced in a saucer over a basin of bodling water, heated by a night-lamp, and found that its oder was not only a real Disinfactant of the sick-room, but a most pleasant soother of the initiation of his throat and lungs. He improved immediately is his health, and now uses the Olive Tar, as occasion may require, in the reservoir of his funace, satisfied that its volatile oder is of great service in rendering the atmosphere of his house both sweet and healthy at all times.

The above assertions are also fully verified by Testimonials from the following well-known persons:

THURLOW WIEED, eag, Alhany,

WILLIAM B. TOWNSEND, eag., Matten Island, ISAAC V. FOWLER, eag., New-York,

CHAS, VAN WYCK, eag, New-York,

CHAS, VAN WYCK, eag, New-York,

CHAS, VAN WYCK, eag, New-York,

CHO, DUFF GREEN, Washington, D. C.,

Hon, Ell Cook, Buffalo, N. Y.,

A. H. Barnave, eag., Cleveland, O.,

And of many others equally prominent.

J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar is sold at 50 cents a bottle,
the Stafford Olive Tar Company, No. 16 State-st. (east
ide Battery), New-York, and by all Druggists.

RHEUMATIC, NEURALGIC, and all other PAINS.

RHEUMATIC, NEURALGIC, and all other PAINS, cease when J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR is applied, because Olive Tar contains Electro-Magnetism, which it transmits to the body, increasing its vitzatify.

These assertions are verified by Testimonials from Joseph L. Lord, e.g., No. 11 Wallst, New-York, Robest B. Colleman, Astor House.

Capt. Henry Russell, No. 56 Southest, New-York, Edwin R. Yalls, seq., Mansion House, Brooklyn, Gen. Thos. J. Geren, Texas, Gen. W. Cazeneau, Texas, And from many others who are equally well known to the public.

OLIVE TAR is sold at 50 cents a bottle, by the
STAFFORD OLIVE TAR COMPANY,
No. 16 State-st. (cast side of Battery),

And by all Druggists. CLERGYMEN AND STUDENTS should give "CHI-CRESTER'S DYSPEPSIA SPECIFIC'S, trial; does not purge; made from Garden Vegetables, and cures Heartburn. Pains in the Breast and removes Costiveness. Its extreme simpleness is best recommendation. So cents per bottle, by all Druggists. Depot. No. 101 Wall-st., N. Y.

EXTRA FAMILY HAMS. 2.500 tierces Stag & Shays, Phipps, Samuel Davis, Quigley, and other brands choice family Hass.

SHIPPING HAMS -1,500 tierces glased and yellow bagged, in prime shipping order.

For sale by

A MISTAKE CORRECTED.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: Your informant respecting the elections at Carbondale misrepresented the facts. John M. Pcore (uncle of Msj. Ben Perley Poore of wheelbarrow notoriety) and Gideon Frothingham are both Republi cans of THE TRIBUNE school; they are personal friends-each voted for the other openly on the day of our Election. Frothingham was elected over Poore last year by a majority of 9 votes; this year Poore was elected over Frothingham by a majority from 250

Instead of Poore being an "American" in the political rense of roors being an "American in the pointers sense of the word, his most bitter opponents were the remains of the now almost defanct party and had either of these gentlemen run on political grounds, neither could have been elected. Unlike elections generally, all are satisfied with the result, as either one was unexceptionable.

Carbondale, Fa., March 21, 1857.

WAGON ROAD FROM FORT KEARNEY TO CALIFOR-NIA -The following is a copy of the act passed at the late session of Congress to construct a wagon road from Fort Kearney to California:

from Fort Kearney to California:

"Be it enacted, That the sum of \$300,000, or as much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys not otherwise appropriated, for the construction of a wagen road from Fort Kearney, in the Territory of Schraka, via the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains, to the casteen boundary of the State of California, near Honey Lake—to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, pursuant to contract to be made by him; and road to connect with and form an extendion of the road already authorized from Fort Ridgely to the aforesaid South Pass.

SEC 2. That the sum of \$30,000, or as much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated for the construction of a wegent and from El Paso, on the Bio Grande, to Fort Yuma, at the mouth of the Giln Rilver, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, pursuant to contracts to be made by him.

SEC 3. That the sum of \$50,000 be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, for the construction of a wagen-road from Fort Defiance, in the Territory of New-Bexico, to the Colorado River, near the mouth of the Mohane River.

PRISMATIC TURNING Co.'s STOCK for sale cheap

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
No. 4 Broad st.

Portraits of persons eminent in British history.

New Hork Daily Tribune

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1867.

The important fact in the news received from Europe by the Africa, which arrived yesterday, i announcement of Lord Palmerston that he will dissolve Parliament and go to the country upon the Chinese question. He had either to do this or re sign, and naturally chose that alternative which insured him a longer tenure of office and a chance of securing a majority in the future House of Commons. The result of the election will be awaited with great interest all over the world. An interesting resumé of the great debate which left Lord Palmerston in this position will be found in the letter of one of our London correspondents, on another

Our latest advices from Washington leave no room for doubt that Gov. Geary's resignation has been accepted, and it is added that Robert J. Walker of Mississippi has probably been pitched upon as his successor, as was formerly indicated. We do not, bowever, lay much stress on the selection of a Southron for this important post, as we have generally found a slaveholder preferable to an inveterate doughface in all such emergencies. Yet it is very unusual to choose at once the Governor, Secretary, and a majority of the Judges, of a new Territory from the Slave States.
We ask those who have hitherto told the North

to place confidence in Geary, to look the new issue

fairly in the face. Gov. Geary has abandoned

Kapsas, not because his life was unsafe there, though brave, intelligent men in Lecompton believ ed that he could not live there forty days longernot because his letters and dispatches were system atically opened, though even his letter of resignation, which was a profound secret betwixt himself and his Secretary, had not been one hour deposited in the Lecompton Post-Office before its contents were circulating through every bar-room of the place-not even because the United States Military commandant, when called upon to sustain with his force the Governor's authority, gave an answer which barbed refusal with insult—but because, while he bore the responsibility, he was deprived of the authority of a Governor. That is the essential fact. In the first place, he was compelled to recognize and uphold as rightful the authority of the bogus Territorial Legislature, which he knew to be founded in fraud and only maintained by terror. Any word of favor or kindness to the Free State men was regarded and resented by the "Lawand-Order" officials surrounding him as treason. When the Free-State Legislature met at Tepeka last Winter, though he did not recognize nor in any manner encourage it, he was subjected to the mortification of seeing its members for a second time dispersed by force and a part of them arrested, as if by his instigation when he was doing his utmost to conciliate and harmonize. The bogus Legislature, which he was constrained to treat as fairly chosen and authoritative, disregarded all his recommendations looking to the reëstablishment of justice and peace in Kansas, refused to repeal the tyrannical and atrocious acts of its former session; proceeded to enact others, if possible, still worse; and when he vetoed some of these, they repassed them over his head. These acts, of which he had demonstrated the injustice and iniquity, he was now required to point, as that of commissioning the drunken rowdy Sherrard to be Sheriff of a most important county, mainly peopled by Free-State men-he was de-nounced and threatened with assassination by the whole Border-Ruffian party, as though he were guilty of high treason; he was spending his own money like water to uphold a semblance of Government in Kansas, while his draits drawn on the Federal Treasury were protested: the Legislature had passed over his head an act making murder and all other crimes bailable, so that the Slave Judges could legally liberate any and he could not fail to see that all the arrangements for a Constitutional Election had been skillfully made, in the Convention act passed over his veto, in such manner as to render certain a Pro-Slavery triumph and the framing of a Pro-Slavery Constitution, which should thereupon go into effect without being submitted to or voted upon by the People. No power was given him to modify the operation or improve the character of this act; no voice was allowed him in appointing the censustakers or election officers, or in making up and scrutivizing the lists of voters; yet he was made to perform certain ministerial duties in the process of carrying through this scheme would implicate him before the public as one of its supporters. Persifer F. Smith of Louisiana was still in command of the troops; Lecompte and Cato, in spite of President Pierce's promise, were retained as Territorial Judges; what, then, could Geary do, or hope to do, by holding on to his office, but make himself responsible for the crimes and frauds now hurrying to their consum-

mation? Nothing. "But," say some, "he might have waited "to see what the new Administration would Why wait for this? we sak. What can it do? It can support and prosecute the Border-Ruffian policy of "crushing out" Freedom in Kaneas, or it can turn a short corner and take the side of an afflicted and persecuted people against their ruthless oppressors. If the former course is to be pursued, then Geary is fully determined to wash his hands of the concern; if the latter, then his resignation affords President Buchanan both au occasion and a pretext for doing what he desires In either case, the President should be thankful to Gov. Geary for resigning when he did-as we are.

"Out of the nettle Danger we pluck the flower Safety." In calamities which seem unmixed an fearful evil on the instant, are ultimately discerned the suggestion of beneficent precautions and needed meliorations. In every afflictive dispensation is the germ of a new impulse to general progress or individual amendment. And time shall yet discover, in the wrongs and outrages which have tracked with blood the course of the Free-State movement in Kansas, the gaidingstar to a nobler and surer triumph of Civilization over Barbarism, Good over Evil. The Organization of Industry is too grand an

idea to be grasped and realized at once; it must be absorbed by degrees-piecemeal. The organization of slaughter, devastation, destruction, was per fected long ago: the Organization of Labor, produc tion, peaceful thrift, is just beginning. And one of its most striking developments in our day is the new aspect about to be given to pioneer life and the first settlement of a wilderness by enlightened and civilized men.

The hardships, the privations of the pioneers of

our country can hardly be exaggerated. Wretched huts instead of houses; bad water, sometimes only procurable at quite a distance; want of teams, fod-der, food, ealt, groceries, mills, roads, and almost every auxiliary to effective labor as well as to comfort—such are among the discouragements of the industrial pioneer. Many a settler in the wilderness has seen his crops two-thirds destroyed for the first ten years by wild animals and birds; many a one has given years in the aggregate to road-mak ng, yet dragged over the most miserable cow-paths for twenty or thirty years; many a one has shouldered a bushel of grain and lugged it twenty miles to mill, and the meal home sgain; while boards split out with an ax at ten times the cost of sawing, are among experiences almost universal. At least half the pioneer's time s spent on work which more compact settlement would have obviated: and a majority die before the difficulties of pioneer life are fully vanquished. But for youth's hope and energy, they would hardly be

The fruitful idea which the settlement of Kansas has developed in that of founding new communitie by system and torethought, not by the usual straggling in of individuals or families. Let us illus trate by example:

A county in a new State consists, we will say, of square thirty miles each way—that is, of twentyfive townships, each six miles square, comprising in all 576,000 acres. Deduct the school sections ponds and streams, and some waste land in bogs and the steep sides of ravines, and there will be left Half a Million acres of rich, arable soil. Let as suppose an Emigrant Association were to buy this (with land warrants) at a cost of Half a Million Dollars, and devote Half a Million more to the opening of roads, construction of mills, cabins, bool-houses, &c., and the erection of a courthouse. Let them sell one half in alternate sections to picked settlers at cost, and let them, when this balf shall have been fairly taken pessession of, put the residue up at auction, after ample advertising, knocking down each quarter-section, village lot, town lot, mill-privilege, mill, &c., to the highest bidderdoes any one suppose that the Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand acres thus sold would produce less than Two Millions of Dollars? We believe if the land were well shosen and the capital faithfully applied, that the whole capital might be returned to the stockholders with fifty per cent. annual interest, within three years from the date of the first call for an installment. A location rich in coal or other mineral, or even in timber alone, might easily double this return-to the positive and signal ad-

vantage of the pioneers as well as the corporators. The idea first fairly developed through the operations of the Kansas "Emigrant Aid Society" I destined to indefinite extension and application Fifty associations may enter the field-there are scope and work for them all. With able and economical management, fully paid-up capital, and a rigorous avoidance of debt, there would seem to be no chance of failure-no escape from generous profits. Under this system, a New-England County may in any year settle a Western township with a mogeneous and brotherly population, whose children are only transferred from the Winter school in their old homes to the Summer school in their new. The moral, intellectual and physical benefits of this substitution of system for anarchy in a most important field of human effort cannot be over-estimated.

In giving an account, some time since, of the trial for the robbery of gold bars on the South-Esstern Rallway, between London and Dover, we mentioned an important change-one of many which have recently been made in England. By the old English law-which is still in force in this State, and most of the United States-a convicted felon cannot be a witness, the reason given for the exclusion being that a person of such bad character cannot be trusted to testify, and that the jury will be more likely to be misled than to be enlightened by such evidence. Under the change in the law to which we have referred, a conviction for felony does not stand in the sassin whom he might arrest and hold for trial; way of the admissibility of a witness, but goes only One clerk..... to his credibility, it being left to the jury to judge how far his testimony is confirmed by circumstan or by other evidence in the case, and what weight it ought to have. Under this new rule of evidence the robbers of the South-Eastern Railway were convicted on the testimony of a confederate, whose story, notwithstanding he was under sentence of transportation at the time, for his connection with another matter, and notwithstanding he admitted himself to be influenced by feelings of malevolene toward one of the prisoners, received nevertheless and undoubtedly deserved, the implicit confidence of the court and jury. Our last London papers contain the report of another very important case, tried before the Central Criminal Court of that city, in which a conviction was also obtained on precisely similar evidence, namely, that of confederates, who at the time of testifying were prisoners in Newgate under sentence of transportation.

The principal defendant in this case, one James Townshend Saward, though described in the indictment as a laborer, was in fact a barrister-at law, or rather, formerly had been one, having been called to the bar in 1843 by the Society of the Inner Temple. He had long since abandoned legal chicaneries for others of an illegal character, but was still familiarly known to the rogues and thieves of the metropolis, with most of whom he appears to have been in com munication, as " Counsellor Saward." He had, in fact, been mixed up in the South-Eastern Railroad gold robbery, having been the person through whom the robbers disposed of a part of the stolen bullion. He appears, however, to have chiefly devoted himself to a system of forgeries, which he carried on upon a very systematic plan, and with special precautions against detection. Any thief who, by picking peckets or breaking into houses, came into possession of canceled checks or blank checks such as the party robbed was accustomed to use, carried them to Saward. That person then filled out the blank checks after the similitude of the canceled checks, or if only blank checks had been got, some device was employed to get a copy of the signature to be imitated. Thus awvers were employed to write letters for pretended debts, with provision for getting possessio of the answers. But in all these transactions Saward kept entirely out of sight. It was his business to prepare the checks only. The getting the blanks, the getting the signatures to be imitated, and the getting the money, if it was got, was in the bands of other parties. Some innocent individual, such as a waiter at a tavern, was usually employed to present the checks, but he was always followed though unknown to himself, by one of the confed wates in order to see that if he got the money he took it to the person who had sent him with the check, or if any difficulty occurred in the payment that notice might be at once given to the party in

waiting for the money. Owing to Saward's great adroitness and his

caution, of which he boasted in a letter which was produced against him, though the nature of his sinces was perfectly well known to the police. he had long escaped conviction. But by the testimony of two convicted confederates, received under the new law, a very clear case against him was made out, upon which the Jury, after an absence of only five minutes, convicted him and one of his confederates who was on trial along with him. The Evening Post, under the title of "a choice

of alternatives," states some very good reasons

why the appointment of the Commissioners of the

Central Park should be confided to the Governor of

the State rather than to the Mayor of the City

But the best reason for the preference remains to be stated, which is that the former is John A. King and the latter is Fernando Wood-the one an honest man devoted to the welfare of his native city and the honor of the State, the other a scamp, who, without either private or public reputation, seeks to sustain himself by the most shameless abuse of his public patronage. It may be very well to carry cut a theory when facts and circumstances will jus-tify its application. If the Presidential vote of last Autumn had borne into the office of Mayor a man decently fit for the station, the power of appointing local officers would have been given to him by general consent; but in the very face of our experience, to give this power to a minority Mayor, who succeeded in defeating the popular will only by reason of the multiplicity of candidates opposed to him, would be both stupid and criminal. We are net left merely to conjecture from the character of Wood what would be his policy and his appointments in case the Legislature were so foolish as to give him the power. He is and has been with his confederate, Taylor, the Street Commissioner, Commissioner of the Central Park, by virtue of an ordinance of the Common Council, passed last July by the joint action of the Democrate and Know-Nothings in each Board. This ordinance was adopted simply as a temporary measure prior to the action of the Legislature this Winter, and for the object of making surveys of the land and inviting plans for the Park which might be useful to the permanent Commissioners, whom the Legislature should au-thorize to be appointed. To defray the expenses of this simple work, the ordinance appropriated the rents which might be derived from lessing the buildings within the Park during the present year, which could not exceed five thousand dollars. Immediately after the ordinance was passed, it was discovered that this appropriation was illegal, the act of 1844 having devoted to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund the rents of all public lands. Wood and Taylor, as Commissioners of the Park, were thereby left without a dollar to defray any expenses whatever, and they were prohibited, under their oath of office, from incurring any expense, because, by the 20th section of the Amended Charter of 1849, it is specially provided that "no expense shall be incurred by any of the Departments or officers of the Corporation, whether the defect of expenditures shall have been ordered by the Common Council or not unless an appropriation shall have been previously "made concerning such expense." This prohibition is so plain that no one can fail to understand it. Did Wood obey it? He desired to be neminated for Governor, and failing in that, to be renominated for Mayor, and finding that patronage was necessary to secure the object of his ambition, he determined to usurp it in defiance of the Charter and of his oath of office. Men were appointed to fill imaginary offices at an expense of sixty thousand dollars a year, so that on the 1st of January last bills were presented against the city for salaries alone for the last six months amounting to the sum of \$29.586 47. The items were as follows:

One computer and verifier..... Sooks, drawing paper, station-| 1,000 per annum | 1,000 per \$ 29,586 47

Now, what is there to show for this large amount of expense incurred? Nothing whatever, except a report from an engineer-in-chief, for which three ousand dollars would be a liberal compensation. Not a spade has been dug, not a stone removed, not a tree planted; but the whole area of the Park remains in the same condition as when it became the property of the city. And yet it appears that to this man, who has been thus wasteful of the public treasure for his own personal ends, some members of the Legislature, and Republican members, too, are willing to confide the appointment of permanent Commissioners! Let them bear in mind that the bill before them contemplates the expenditure of tico millions of dollars, and let them ask any honest and intelligent man in the City of New-York whether he considers it safe to intrust such expenditure to Fernando Wood, or to any of the satellites whom he would appoint.

Gov. King comes from the City of New-York, is largely interested in its prosperity, knows a large number of its citizens, and from his own personal knowledge can easily make a wise and judicious selection of Commissioners who will inspire general confidence. Let the power of appointment be given to him, and we shall then have a City Park. not only surpassing any other in the world, but at a cost so moderate that even its most penurious and incredulous opponents will regard it with satis-

The N. Y. Times gives another confirmation of our belief that our divergent views of the commercial borizon could be more beneficially exhib ted without reference to each other. Thus it dilates on THE TRIBUNE'S lamentations over the quantity of gold with which this country is deluged, and the rum-ber of railroads and houses which the people have thereby been seduced into constructing."

Our readers will judge whether this has any justification in our recent articles—whether we have adeed lamented the rapid increase in our stock of gold, our railroads, and our houses, or only in the oreign debt which has been contracted, and the habits of extravagance and indolence which have been generated by the causes which have enhanced our supply of the Precious Metals. We do not seree with The Times in its broad assertion that "Gold is valuable as a medium of exchange, and in no other way. It is not in itself wealth:"

But let this pass. And we certainly are unconscious of having furnished any warrant for The Times's averment that we represent any one who disagrees with us on the main point as necessarily owing more than he can pay, or having railroad bonds to dispose of. If we have been thus unoivil,

our readers know it, while those of The Times mad take it on trust

Our neighbor is all wrong—griorously wrong—in essuming that we deduced an evil augery from the more fact that the Imports at this emperion since Jan, let had greatly overbalanced the Exports. We were quite as well a ware as The Times that the Imports at this point always exceed the Exports thence, and that our Exports are mainly shipped from the harbors of the Planting States. Our statement of the Imports' and Exports of last year sufficiently indicated this. It was the fact that, while our Exports from this point had fallen off, as compared with those of the corresponding portion of last year, our Imports had been swelled from Thirty-six to nearly Fortyeight Millions, that we deemed ominous. All this is expressed in our former paragraph on this point, which The Times should have copied in full when characterizing it as "one of the most glaring cases of suppressio reri," "curious statistics," &c., &c.,

just and impertinent.

The Times's assertion that we are paying twenty five per cent. extra on all our home-made me wares and fabrics when that rate of duty is imposed on their foreign rivals, is too abourd. Dece our neighbor imagine that our Pennsylvania Cod would be thirty per cent. cheaper if foreign Coal were admitted duty free? There are many articles charged twenty to thirty per cont. by the Tariff of '46 which we make cheaper than any other country. The school in which The Times learned Political Economy must have had a singular contempt for facts.

The Times cannot reconcile our statement that the recent enlargement of our stock of Gold forms a real addition to the National wealth, with our remark in another article that this has been obtained by a diversion and absorption of labor which would otherwise have built factories and increased our annual product of fabrice, &c. We deem these two statements in perfect harmony with each other

Still, our main difference with The Times relates to our habit of borrowing or running in debt abroad. The Times thinks this delightful-just the thingprocess of which we cannot have too much—se that, instead of assailing us as having exaggerated the accruing balance of trade against us, it should have exulted ever and magnified our success is selling bonds abroad. For some of these we shall never pay, argues The Times; so all we get for these is so much clear gain; while, as to the rest, our running in debt in Europe only proves money worth more here than there. To this we can by no means assent. We believe our Country owes at least One Hundred Millions abroad for fabrics and metals which it might far better have produced at home—that all the "capital" needed so to produce them was the labor of men and women who have stood idle for months together because no one would hire them-and that if we had, through the influence of a more wisely diseriminating Tariff, or otherwise, produced those fabrics at home, we should not only have been so much less in debt, but should have had money abundant at lower rates of interest than those which are held to justify our running in debt as aforesaid.

Such, very briefly, are our views on the points of exception last taken by The Times. Which is right, the public will judge; but the issue must finally determine.

[The above article has been crowded out from day to day till its immediate reference is lost to the casual reader, but the points it aims to elucidate are of enduring moment.].

Assuming the truth of yesterday's reports from Washington, we must give the new Administration credit for at least one good appointment—that of Augustus Schell as Collector of Customs for this port. Mr. Schell always has been, and we presume always will be, our political antagonist—we believe a sincere, honest and manly one. We believe he will serve the Government with integrity and fidelity-that he will be courteously just to the mercantile community-and that he will purge and elevate 1,750 co the standard of respectability and personal de-563 33 meanor among the tidewaiters of our city. Mr. of our State in putting the man of their choice in the Custom-House; for it was their steady support which gave him the Cincinnati nomination. The innumerable combinations and intrigues to defeat Schell and put anybody else in his place have met the fate they deserved. We thought the plowing of our old Barnburners with all sorts of Congressional heifers would prove abortive if Howell Cobb had really taken Schell's case in hand, as was reported. In this case, Cobb's shrewdness has really served the

Administration. ISAAC V. FOWLER, they say, is reappointed Postmaster. He is popular with nearly all the cliques that nest in Tammany Hall, and this has stood him in good stead; now let him give politics the go-by for a time and try to improve the Mail service from which he derives so handsome a revenue. In all Christendom, there is not another commercial city so large as ours which is so badly served in its letter delivery. Mr. Fowler can improve this if he tries; will he not leave politics to the needy and try?

They say that Capt. Randers is Marshal!

EMANUEL B. HART is reported the new Surveyor. Mr. Hart has been an Alderman, a Member of Congress, and a lifelong Democratic politician of the Hard-Shell school. We congratulate him on his accession to a good fat office.

GEORGE N. SANDERS, they say, is Navy Agent George is a Kentucky Democrat, but has made this city his principal atopping-place for some years past. President Pierce made him Consul at Loadon, but the Senate rejected him by an overwhelming majority; so he came home, and devoted his time and talents to engineering Old Buck's nominstion and election to the Presidency, for which he is now handsomely remembered. He also is Hard-Shell in sympathy and by association.

It should be stated, in justice to Buchanan and his Cabinet, that all six of the Members elect to Congress from this city signed an urgent recommendation of Isaiah Rynders for Marshal.

Nothing has yet been done by Mr. Ebling to som plete the contracts for cleaning the streets. Tae oidders for the lower part of the city, embracing eleven or twelve Wards, are ready to go to work and would have begun last week with a force of five hundred men, had the contracts been signed. But there men propose to use machines as fast as they can get them ready; and this is the obnoxious feature. When the bids were opened, and it was found, in spite of strong competition, that they had got half the city, much indignation was expressed by the contractors and friends of the hoes and brooms or voting machines which constitute the political strength of the Department. Bit the bids of Mr. Reynoids were bons fide and the lowest, and there was no dodging the award. The Lexi day ought to have seen the contracts com-